THE QUARREL IN THE HOUSE.

SHARP COMMENT IN WASHINGTON ON THE " ANTI-SNAPPER'S" VIEWS.

THE TRIBUNE'S INTERVIEW PRINTED YESTER-DAY ROUSES MR. CRISP'S PRIENDS

TO REPLY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 13 .- The interview with "a wellnown Anti-Snapper from up the State" which ap afed in The Tribune of to-day has been the subject a good deal of comment among Republican as well as Democratic Representatives. Everybody is wonderwhether it reflects the opinions and purposes Cleveland, or whether it is a bold "bluff." rse that part of the interview which relates to the speakership is the one which excites the greatest interest among members of the House, irrespective of party. Republicans, however, were disinclined to express any opinion as to the merits of the controversy. ne of them said :

No, indeed, I do not want to interfere, or seem to eddle. In what appears to be a nice family quarrel medale. In can only express my wonder. I wonder if Cleveland to really interested in the attempt to defeat our disrutshed Speaker; and I also wonder why a Democrat whose relations to the next Congress and Cleve-land's Administration are to be influential as well as intimate should choose or be compelled to seek nns of the leading Republican newspaper of the country in order to proclaim his views."

Another Republican remarked: "Well, it seems to me that if Cleveland intends to send Crisp to the rear he has undertaken a big contract; bigger than the one to prevent the election of Murphy to the United States

of course the publication of the interview raised he spirits of the leaders of the "anybody-to-beatcombination, and was joyfully received by them Among the friends of Speaker Crisp it awakened con trary emotions. They declared it to be simply an attempt to buildoze him for the benefit of a balfscore of discontented members of the House-an attempt which they said would fail and one with which ey do not believe Mr. Cleveland has any sympathy One of them remarked to a Tribune cor indent:

"I do not believe that Mr. Cleveland proposes to act as a walking delegate for the benefit of half a dozen members of this House. Who constituted Mr. Breekinof Kentucky and Mr. Breckingidge of Arkansas. and Mr. Bynum of Indiana-all of whom I observe ar mentioned by name-leaders of this House, whose removal from the Ways and Means Committee was public disaster? Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was appointed a member of the Ways and Means Committee in his first term here, when he was absolutely desti in his his true of legislative experience or other qualifications.

Tid that make him a 'leader'? Moreover, he was not a member of the committee in the last Congress. Neither was Mr. Bynum, who was assigned to the committee in his second term by Speaker Carlisle Mr. Breekinridge, of Arkansas, was also assigned to the committee in his second term. The name of Mr Wilson, of West Virginia, is also mentioned. He was restored to the committee by Speaker Crisp, and received a better place than he held under speaker Carlisle in the Lth Congress.

"So much for that. Further on the distinguish

Anti-Snapper' says that what Speaker Crisp did with the Ways and Means Committee he did generally, and that the generals were sent to the rear and corrals placed in command. Now mark how plain a tale shall put him down. At the head of the list is the Committee on Elections, of which Colonel O'Ferrall is chalrman. He was second on that comnituse in the Lth Congress, and at the head of the minority of it in the last Congress. itting Ways and Means) is Appropriations of which Judge Holman, the father of the House, chairman. Surely 'Anti-Snapper' would not call him a corporal after nearly thirty years' service in congress. Why, when he was serving his first term Congress 'Anti-Snapper' probably was a boy in mickerbockers. It is no secret that General Forney, of Alabama, who is second on Appropriations, declined he chairman alp on account of advanced years a

The following important committees have the san Chairmen that they did in the Lin Congress un der Speaker Cardsle; Judiciary, Coinage, Weights and Measures, Rivers and Harbors, Agriculture, Naval Affairs and District of Columbia. Judge Blount, one of the oldest members of the House in point of ser rice, who was chairman of the Postoffice Committee the Lth Congress, is at the head of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Outhwaite, who was then chairman of the Facific Ratiroads, is now at the head of Military Affairs, and Mr. Bacon, who was then chairman of Manufactures, is now at the head of Banking and Ourrency, of which committee he was also a member Lth Congress. I might extend this list, but

It would be ne dless." speaker Crisp declined to discuss the interview today, because he had been too busy to read it with pure; but he did not appear to feel at all disturbed friends, however, a Representative who is known enjoy his confidence in the fullest degree, said to a

Tribune correspondent: 'So far as this 'Anti-Snapper' interview seeks to peffect on Judge Crisp, it is absurdly untrue. I do not care to go into details about men, for I think must be evident to anybody who knows the situa tion here that not to exceed a dozen members of the House take any interest in this so-called anti-Crisp movement, and they are doing so simply in the hope of getting into better places; if they had any following they would leave it to take care of itself as soon as they should have been taken care of. Now, as to pledges, I know that Judge Crisp has made and will make no pledges. He is a Democrat and in entire harmony with the policy of the Democratic party, and a very large majority of the members who were ree for him. Why, then, should be make any I do not believe that a man who supported him in his first contest will fail to do so in the second, and I know of more then thirty men who opposed him

then and who are for him now.
"I observe in the interview in to-day's Tribune the statement that if Judge Crisp 'would disregard all the obligations which his former election imposed upon him and restore the real leaders of the Democratic side of the House to their rightful position, then it might be well to permit him to be elected in the interests of peace and harmony. What nonsense: If Judge Crisp is the sort of man that he is asserted to be in this interview, he is unfit to be Speaker; and it is the duty of these gentlemen who seem to think that they are the only simon-pure Cleveland men in the House— 'Mr. Cleveland's friends' they style themselves—to go ahead and defeat him, especially as they say it would be such an easy task. For my part it seems to be that It might be wise for Mr. Cleveland to silence some of his fool friends."

The interview contains some severe reflections on Mr. Catchings. When a Tribune correspondent suw him to-day Mr. Catchings declined to discuss the interview for publication, but it was evident that his temper was ruffled. All be would say for publication was: "My record in Congress must speak for itself."
A close friend of General Catchings, however, who has

known him ever since he has been in Congress, said:
"There is not a single truthful statement in the nterview, so far as General Catchings is concerned. If he is not a sincere tariff reformer, no man in Con gress is. So far from being 'an ardent, bigoted free inage man,' he is and always has been opposed to free colnage, and he voted against the Fre

coinage man,' he is and always has been opposed to free coinage, and he voted against the Free-Coinage bill in the XLIXth Congress when some of the men who now assail him voted for it. He is represented as being hostile to the Bankruptcy bill, when as a matter of fact he has always favored it. In the last Congress he made a speech in favor of the bill and voted or was paired in favor of it.

"How absurd it is," he continued, "to say that General Catchings is 'the leader' of the House, because he is a member of the Committee on Rules twhy, so is Mr. McMillan a member of that committee, and, moreover, he ranks General Catchings on that committee. Why, then, is not he 'the leader' of the House! But it is useless to attempt to follow the vagaries of the Anti-Snapper mind or keep un with the missiatements of the Anti-Snapper himself. I ought to add, however, that while General Catchings was supporting the Eankruptcy bill in the last Congress, Breckinridge, of Kentucky, Bynam and Mc-Millan—who are now among the martyrs—were all opposing it, and every man voted against it."

Respecting the prospects of success of the "nay-body-to-beat-Crisp" combination, "The Star" of to-day has this to say: "The task of a contest over the Bpeakership of the House for the Lilld Congress is Practically closed. To start with, there was not chough strength behind the movement. Then Mr. Cleveland, who was at first taken by the idea of having a man of his choice in the chair, finally dever the honor of lerding the opposition. There is understood to be a fair prospect that Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, may succeed Mr. Kenna in the Senate for the short term; and time, being at the 'parting of the ways,' as Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, expressed it, he is not in a position to take the lead. Some of the other leaders found that there might be difficulty in their getting the solid support of their detegations. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, came to the front as the only available irms of of the opposition. And it then turned out that the rest

give up the fight, but the announcement that he will be a candidate to succeed Mr. Carlisle in the Senate is regarded as the end of his candidatey for the Speakership."

I may do so after reasonable natice, and pooling shall then again become unlawful. ship."

The foregoing is a fair statement of the situation as it appears to observers in Washington.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE THE M'GARRAHAN BILL DISCUSSED-THE COUVE-

NIR COIN DISBURSEMENT. Washington, Jan. 13,-In the Senate to-day Mr. Hunton gave notice that he would, on January 24, ask the Senate to pay fitting tribute to the memory of his late predecessor in the Senate, Mr. Barbour. Mr. Peffer gave notice that on Monday morning

he would address the Senate on his joint resolution to limit the Presidential office to one term.

The certificate of the Governor of Louisiana of his appointment of Donelson Caffery to fill the vacancy

the Senate caused by the death of Senator Gibson

was presented by Mr. White and was placed on The McGarrahan bill was taken up. Mr. Morrill said that he desired to make some remarks in opposition to it, but would not be prepared to do so before Monday. Mr. Mills made an argument against the bill. He did not say that McGarrahan was not entitled to some relief from the Government, but he did say, with the President, that McGarrahan was not entitled to the relief which the bill proposed. The bill, at the close of Mr. Mills's remarks, went over

till Monday next. TO PROTECT SEALS IN THE NORTH PACIFIC. SENATOR SHERMAN'S BILL PASSED EXTENDING

THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW. Washington, Jan. 13 .- In the Senate to-day Mo Sherman, from the Committee on Foreign Relations. reported back the Senate bill introduced by him on December 20 to extend to the North Pacific Ocean the provisions of the statutes for the protection of fur seals and other fur-bearing animals, and after a brief explanation the bill was passed.

Mr. Sherman said that, in view of any judgment which may be made by the tribunal of arbitration next summer in respect to the fur-seal fisheries, it would be necessary to authorize the President of the United States to extend the present law, which applied only to Behring Sea, to the North Pacific Ocean That was the judgment of all who knew anything about the subject matter. The real trouble, he said, about the seal fisheries was in the North Pacific. The bill had been recommended clearly and forcibly in the message of the President. It had been prepared by the Secretary of State and had met the approval of every member of the Committee on Foreign Re-lations, and the necessity of its passage was obvious

FIGHTING SILVER LEGISLATION.

TUBBORN OPPOSITION IN THE SENATE TO AC-TION ON THE M'THERSON RESOLUTION.

Washington, Jan. 13 (Special).-Another indication of in the Senate against any silver legislation at this session was given to-day, when Senator Morrill asked to have the McPherson resolution for the repeal of the Sherman law and the suspension of silver purchases referred to the Committee on Finance. a request-for the resolution has not yet been con idered by any committee-would ordinarily have been granted without the least show of dissent. To em phasize, however, the policy of obstruction to be followed from now on by the "friends of silver" in the senate, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Teller both objecte rigorously to the reference, on the whimsical ground that Mr. McPherson's long speech advocating the policy of suspension should be answered by unother ong speech in opposition to it before the resolution 'courtesy of the Senate" obliged Mr. Morrill to yield the point and to withdraw his request; consequently it will be another week or two before the Finance ommittee gets a chance to report on the pending resolution.

The Finance Committee has before it, 2 Senator Hill's bill for the unconditional repeal of the present law and several bills offered as substitutes Any one of these can be reported back with favorable recommendation. As the committee now tands, Messrs. Morrill, Sherman, Allison, Aldrich and discock, Republicans, and Messrs. McPherson and arlisle, Democrats, are likely to vote for the sus-tension of silver purchases, under the terms of Mr. Alarich's resolution of last Monday. Messrs. Voor-hees, Harris and Vance, Democrats, are likely to oppose any sort of action at present. Senator Jones, of Nevada, is still abroad. He would also oppose any action hostile to the present system of bullion pur

The Republican members of the committee would be ready to report a suspension resolution and to make a fight for its passage if they could be assured make a fight for its passage if they could be assured of a respectable support on the Democratic side. But Mr. Mctherson and Mr. Carlisle can count on only a bandful of Democratic followers, and the great majority of Democratic Senators will undoubtedly join the free-sliver Republicans in the practice of dilatory speechmaking tactics, which, under the rules of the senate, are sure to make a vote impossible. If Messrs. McFherson and Carlisle could give a pledge of substantial assistance from the Democratic side, the passage of some repealing law might be possible at this session. Without this assurance there is no hope whatever of securing a vote on any resolution which the Fhance Committee may report.

DISCUSSING THE ANTI-OPTION BILL.

Washington, Jan. 13 .- In the Senate the Anti-Option bill was taken up. Nr. Vilas moved to amend second section by adding the words "and does not, in good faith, intend to purchase and deliver the articles contracted to be sold and delivered according to the terms and requirements of such contract." He said that the purpose of the amendment was to distinguish legitimate transactions from gambling operations.

Mr Washburn thought it would absolutely destroy the force of the till. Mr. White argued in support of the amendment, and Mr. George against it.

ommittee established that at least 90 per cent of "future" contracts made in New-York and New-Orleans during the last twenty years were fictitions sales, and yet they would be protected by the pend-

Mr. Hill asked Mr. Pugh why the question of intention should not be passed upon by a court and jury in those cases, as in all other cases.

Mr. Purh replied that in every case where that issue had been made the testimony showed that the intent to deliver existed and entered into the contract.

The amendment, after some further discussion, went over without action.

FILIBUSTERING IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 13.-In the House to-day Mr. Richardson, from the Committee on Printing, reported a concurrent resolution for the printing of thousand copies of the report of the Agricultural Department on the sheep industry and on the diseases of cattle for distribution by Senators and Representatives. It was agreed to, but it will be some weeks before the copies will be ready for

Mr. Beltzhoover moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the private calendar. But the Republicans resorted to filibustering tactics. After a couple of hours con sumed in a vain attempt to secure a quorum to vote upon the first bill, the Democrats attempted to force an adjournment. The Republicans, with the help of some Democrats, defeated the motion to adjourn-yeas, 74; nays, 128. The Fouse then took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

MR. COCKRELL PREFERS THE SENATE. Washington, Jan. 13.-Senator Cockrell, of Missouri

It is said, does not look with favor upon the effort making to place him in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. The movement has advanced so far as to give rise to report that he has been asked to take a seat and has accepted. Senators Gorman and Brice, and other Democrats in the Senate, who know Senator Cockrell's intimate knowledge of the details of the Governmen machinery by reason of his long experience with the framing of appropriation bills, would like to see him hold the portfolio of the Secretary of the Interior. But Mr. Cockrell is about to be re-elected withou opposition to another six years' term in the Senate and will also become the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, if the Democrats organize the Senate. This position is more important and re-spensible than any Cabinet office, without the worry and annoyance, and without imposing the social duties of the latter place.

A RAILWAY POOLING MEASURE.

Washington, Jan. 13 .- The sub-committee charged by the House Commerce Committee with an inquiry into the advisability of amending the Interstate Commerce law so as to permit pooling, have agreed upon a bill which in its opinion is entirely safe and fair to all concerned. It will be reported to the full committee by Messrs. Patterson, of Tennessee, and Storer, of Ohio, its framers, at a special meeting to be held Monday. The bill is more guarded in its provisions than the Senate bill, and has the approval of the Inter state Commerce Commission and of influential rail-way men. It provides that pooling shall continue to be unlawful, but may be permitted on such terms as the commission way approve whenever in its judgment

SILVER LEGISLATION IN THE HOUSE. CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE ANDREW BILL.

MIGHT BE PASSED. Washington, Jan. 13 (Special) .- "The Star" to-night "Jo-ish Quincy, who arrived in Wa-hington yesterday afternoon on a fiving visit from New-York, came as a special envoy from Mr. Cleveland to talk basis of the report of the Banking Committee of the House, with members of the Banking mittee and with a number of the leaders of the House Mr. Cleveland has heard a great many conflicting toward stopping or reducing the purchase of silver, and of course, anxious to have the purchase stopped altogether, if that can be done, but it has been represented to him that this is impossible, but that the old Bland, law might be sal-stituted; and, as has been stated in these dispatches, he is inclined to the acceptance of the Bland law as a compromise.

Mr. Quincy talked the matter over with as many members as he could in the short time he was here and found that the general opinion is that it will be very difficult to do anything, and that it is impossi-tle to suspend the silver coinage entirely. There is a disposition among many of the so-called silver men to do as much as they can in line with Cleveland silver Senators that nothing in that direction shall an agliation in the House until there has been some indication that the Senate can be relied on to repea the Sherman law. In other words, they want the initiative to be taken by the Senate. If Mr. Cleveland can accomplish anything there, the House will probably follow in the same line."

The responsibility for the failure of silver legisla-

tion at this session-if there shall be a failurewill not by any means rest wholly on the Senate Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, and other freemen in the House of Representatives have declared war on the Andrew bill and on all other propositions for such legislation, except it be a bald, simple, free coinage bill; and they declare that they will fillbustee until March 4, if necessary, to prevent action upon any other measure affecting the currency or coinage. he did not see how anything could be done in view of the attitude of Mr. Pierce and his friends, and, in

the attitude of Mr. Pierce and his friends, and, in his opinion, the probability of the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency was extremely weak. To bring the bill before the House in the present temper of that body would be simply to waste time in useless talk.

It would be possible to pass the Andrew bill in some form if the Committee on Rules would bring in and the House would adopt an order providing that, after a specified hour, debate should case and a vote be taken on the bill and amendments; and that peading a final vote no dilatory motions should be recognized. Even then it would be possible only in case the friends of the measure could muster and hold a quorum. case the friends

House to-day a bill appropriating \$200,000 for the construction of new buildings and the chiargement of the military post at Oswego, N. Y.

MONEY FOR THE OSWEGO POST

THE CENSUS INQUIRY BEGUN AGAIN. Washington, Jan. 13.-The Census Office Committee to-day resumed the investigation it conducted rather desultorily last session into the management of the Census Office. The charges made, so far as they were regarded as serious by the committee, were rather general than specific, and to-day Superintendent Porter entered a general denial of them, and specifically denied the charges made by J. Fraire Richards and one or two others of mismanagement.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: To be United States consuls: John H. Grout, jr., of Massachusetts, at Bermuda; Jehn Brigham, of Iowa, at Aix-la-Chapelle: Albert S. Twitchell, of New-Hampshire, at

Santiago de Cuba. Postmasters: New-York-Charles D. Straight, Cuttaraugus; Ernest Olday, Little Valley.
Second Lieutenant George W. Burr, 1st Artillery.
to be first lieutenant Ordnance Department.

A DISCUSSION AT THE CABINET MEETING.

Washington, Jan. 13 .- The Cabinet meeting to-day discussed at some length the question of suspending operation of the consular-seal system on Canadian railroads. The Attorney General gave his views as to the power of the President in the premises, and it is understood held to the conclusion formerly advanced by him that the President could not suspend its opera tion, that power being reposed in Congress. There were others who differed with him, the argument be ing advanced that goods from Japan and China, which come in under the consular-seal system, were clearly not from contiguous foreign countries, and therefore net entitled to the privilege. It was also pointed out The immigration subject was also dis

GOLD EXPORTS MAY BE AFFECTED.

Washington, Jan. 13 .- Mr. Leech, Director of the Mint, has received a dispatch from Paris stating that the Bank of France is disbursing gold heavily because the limit of the lawful note issue has been reached, and also because of the recent large with drawal of notes by banks and others to increase their reserves. It is believed at the Treasury Department that the large disbursements of gold by the Bank of France, which is directly contrary to the policy it has pursued during the last ten years, will sensibly reduce the exports of gold from the United States. The Eank of France, it is stated, has \$300,000,000, of gold in its vaults, the accumulation of years.

TO REPORT ON THE NICARAGUA CANAL. Washington, Jan. 13 .- Mr. Morgan to-day introduced in the Senate the following resolution, which went over without action until to-morrow, when Mr. Mor-

gan will address the Senate on the subject: Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce is in structed to inquire and report to the Senate the avantages, if any, that will accrue to the productions vantages, if any, that will accrue to the productions, industries, constwise and foreign commerce, immigration and other interests of the United States by means of additional facilities of transportation, and the reduction of the cost thereof, that would be afforded by the building of a ship canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans through Lake

Senator Morgan said that the Committee on Foreign Relations had looked into the matter only from a political standpoint, and had considered the proposed cost of the work and the difficulties of engineering. The Committee on Commerce knew the commercial value of the canal better, he thought, than any other.

HE WANTS THE WHISKEY TRUST INVESTIGATED.

Washington, Jan. 13.-Representative Burrows, of Michigan, has begun an active onslaught on the Whiskey Trust. To-day he introduced in the House a long preamble and resolution reciting the news paper charge that the trust is making spirits, high wines and alcohol for use as beverages by the use of adulterants; that the trust is in a conspiracy with the rectifiers to that end; that the adulteration is effected by the use of poisonous drugs; that the spirit of the law is thus violated; that the United States revenues are defrauded by the diminution of im-portations; that the rectifiers are obliged to consume only the product of the trust under heavy penalties that the contracts are In restraint of commerce be-tween the States; wherefore it is resolved that a apecial committee of five members of the House be appointed to fully investigate and report upon the subject, and especially what persons are connected with the trust.

TO GRANT RIGHT OF WAY AT NEW-BRIGHTON Washington, Jan. 13.-Senator Hill to-day introduced a bill granting right of way through the States Lighthouse Reservation, New-Brighton, N. Y. to the Electric Power Land Railroad Company.

TO MAKE PLANS FOR COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

New-Haven, Conn., Jan. 13 (Special).-Yale will take the lead in athletic reformation. Walter (Yale coach, Captain McCormick, of the rate coach, Captain Alecormick, of the Yale rootball eleven, and Captain "Laurie" T. Bliss, of the beselall mine, left this city for New-York to-night to put through a scheme which they refused to divulge even to their most intimate friends. It was learned here, however, most intimate friends. It was learned here, however, that they are to meet representatives of Princeton and several other colleges and complete some plan for athleties for the coming year. Before leaving this city Captain McCormick made the remark that the Yale team next year would be composed exclusively of undergraduates. This declaration is thought to be a clew to the whole situation. Yale will meet the other colleges and attempt to induce them to join her in an endeavor to keep all graduates off the athletic teams. There are other things to be considered in termerrow night's meeting, but what they are

New-York and Chicago Limited, via New-York Central, leaves Grand Central Station every meralize at 10 o'clock.

ANGRY WITH GOV. FLOWER.

STRONG OPPOSITION TO MICHAEL RICK-ARD'S REAPPOINTMENT.

THE COMMISSIONER WILLING TO VIOLATE HIS AGREEMENT WITH THE PAILBOAD MEN.

Albany, Jon. 13 (Special).-The railroad men of Flower has decided to reappoint Michael Rickard : Raticond Commissioner. They are not only but they are angry with Rickard himself because he has played false to them. Pickart originally we a locomotive engineer, and he was appointed by Governor Hill in 1887 to fill the place made vacent by resignation of John D. Kerhan, of Utica, Ric ard is one of those ishor publichas whom David : Hill found so useful in building up his maculus the State, and he has been a more active representive of the Hill machine since his appointment that he has been of the cause of labor.

A year ago, when Hill was tailding fences for the nomination for the Presidency, he sent his tools to

arious parts of the country to tell the Democrat

them in the Presidential election, what a great mar illil was. Dichard was one of these tools who wer country trying to beam Hill with the labor vote, and especially with the railroad portion of it defore going out on this errand Richard secured from Hill a promise that Governor Plower would reappo him to the place that he then had filled for near-five years. Rickard realized, as did every one elsthat Hill was really Gevernor, and that Flower wa simply his dummy, and although Mr. Hill had non inally gone to Washington as a United States Senator was quite as powerful in the Executiv Chamber as the real Governor, If not great deal more so. When Rickard pulled the wires to have himself reappointed he did so in the face of a solemn agreement with the representative there should be a vacancy. The agreement was allroad men besides himself, representing as many ime that it was drawn with William P. Daniels, grand Rickard was first appainted there was a contest among locomotive engineers and the conductors was a har to secure the appointment of a practical ratiroud man to the place made vacant by the resignation Kernan. To that ead a meeting was held in this city on January 19, 1887, which was attended by member of the executive committees of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Order of Railway Con-These two committees had full power to ettle all questions in connection with their respective orders, and to take any action that the majority say at to take for the general good of the organizations. At the meeting of the two executive committees it wa appointed to the vacant Commissionership, and because Washington, Jan. 13 .- Mr. Payne introduced in the there were several candidates for the place no one man was settled upon as the representative of the ratiway men, but the following agreement was made and signed by all present, among them being Rickard, who was then a member of the executive committee of th

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers:
First-That the Order of Railway Conductors the State of New-York shall use their full and individed influence and support for the nomination and confirmation of the nominee of the Brotherhood of Loco-motive Engineers, to fill the vacency now existing in the Board of Raffread Commissioners.

Second-That should the aforesald nominee of the party of the second part, from any cause, full to be nominated and contirmed se aforesaid, then the said Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers shall use their full and undivided influence and support for the nomination and confirmation of the nominee of the Order of Railway Conductors to fill the existing vacancy as aforesaid.

Third-That if the nomines of the Brotherhood of Loco-motive Engineers be nominated and confirmed as aforesaid, he shall appoint a secretary from the Order of Railway

Conductors as aforesaid.
Fourth-should the nominee of the Order of Railway
Conductors be nominated and confirmed as aforesaid, he
shall appoint a secretary from the Butherhood of Locomotive Engineers as aforesaid. Fifth-That whichever party as aforesaid shall receive the nomination and confirmation as aforesaid, they shall give their full and undivided support to the nominee of

the other party whenever a vacancy may occur; the meaning and intent of this section being that the vacancy

ated of a man he is. In reality, the place belongs to a representative of the Order of Rollway Conductors, and should Commissioner Rickard keep his word he would be one of the first to ask Governor Flower to appoint the man who has been decided upon by the con-ductors as their candidate. Instead of doing that, he has pulled every possible political wire to get a re-

has pulled every possible political wire to get a reappointment, besides receiving a promise from Senator Hill that he should succeed himself. If Governor Flower does reappoint Hickard, it will be because Senator Hill still controls him and because the Governor has not the courage to oppose him.

The candidate of the Order of Railway Conductors is Charles E. Welsz, who was a member of the Executive Committee at the time Rickard signed the agreement promising to support a member of the conductors' organization should a locomotive engineer receive the appointment, and when he also declared that he would not support for a second term the man who secured the appointment. Welsz is a Democrat, but he has the unanimous support of his organization.

The railroad men of the state feel that Governor Flower ought not to allow Rickard to studity himself, even should he be willing to do so. The appointment will be made in a day or two, but Mr. Rickard and the Governor are both likely to hear something that they may not like when it comes before the Senate for action.

THEY FAVOR DRIVEWAYS ABOUT THE CITY.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Road Horac Association of the State of New-York was held last evening at the Plaza Hotel. The subject of the proposed driveways about the city was discussed. The acting president, John C. Delavergne, submitted Commissioner Heintz's plan for a driveway above the Harlem. The committee expressed itself in favor of all the proposed driveways—the one along the Riverside drive, and Mayor ciling's along the Harlem River above McComb's dam pridge. Speeches favoring the driveways were made by thirdys slong the harren laver abve sections dan bridge. Speches favoring the driveways were made by John C. Delaverme, H. R. Hutchins, John A. Shults E. G. Slater, W. R. Janvier, E. B. Parsons, of Rochester

E. G. Slater, W. R. Janver, E. B. The State, Wardwell.

A delegation consisting of General Roy Stone, Arthur Gillender and Mr. Church were present from the National League for Good Roads, to ask the association to aid it and co-operate with it in this State, by becoming the State branch of the League. The association was also asked to send a representative to the convention to be held in Washington January 17. The secretary, Charles A. Willis, was chosen a delegate.

THE THIRTEEN CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS.

The THIRLEN Club had its eleventh annual banque and 105th regular dinner last night at the Columbia, No 8 East Fourteenth-st. The chief duty of the night, be des eating an excellent dinner, was the election of sides eating an excellent dinner, was the election officers for the year. The following were elected, J. H. V. Arnold, chief ruler; William W. Niles, first vice-ruler; Major T. P. McElrath, second vice-ruler; H. W. Leonard, scribe; Dr. Charles W. Terrey, receiver; Jacob R. Abarbanell, archivist; B. Elnerich, marshal. Captain William Fowler, custodian; Charles I. Schampata, toust-master; Dr. Charles W. Perry, intendant; F. C. Hamilton, and L. A. Oslova, artist, and Charles T. W. Levis historium and L. A. Oslova, artist. master; Dr. Charles W. Perry, including the C. Hamil-gazetteer; T. W. Davis, historian, and L. A. Osbora, artist, Among those present at the dinner were Henry G. Hamil-ion, William E. Hamilton, Dr. Irish, W. E. Conover, W. P. Condit, John Seymore, L. Mahler, Louis Osbora, George P. Powell, L. F. Thomas, Andrew M. Copeland, Abrom J. Dittenhoefer, Charles E. Burdell, William T. Davis, C. G. Hallenbeck, C. Van Holland, Robert Hysiop and John C. Field.

A SMALL FIRE IN THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Shortly before the curtain rose at the Grand Opera-House, Twenty-third-st. and Flighth-ave., last night, of Shortly before the cuttain rose at the Grand Opera House. Twenty-third-st. and Eighth-ave., last night, a gas explosion occurred under the stace. William Chatterden, living at No. 242 West Thirty-second-st., had his face slightly scorched and was taken home. The fire free was put out earlily without calling on the Pire Dipartment for assistance. Chatterden, in coming up from below the stage with a lighted torch in his hand, stumbled against the hose which connected the "bunch-lights" on the stage with the main pipe underneath. The hose slipped from its connection and the escaping gas was set on fire by the turch. The fire was confined entirely to the space under the stage, and those in front of the cuttain did not know of the accident. The play, which

was "A Night at the Circus," was delayed only a few WALLSTREET'S BOOM GROWS.

SUNDAY AT THE GREAT FAIR. ARGUING THE QUESTION OF A CLOSE OR AN OPEN DAY.

PREATLY INCREASED INTEREST AT THE HEAR-ING BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 15.—The addicates and opponents of the open Sunday fair and their final hearing to-day efore the House special committee on the Columbian aposition. The mild interest at the beginning on Faceday and apparently placid indifference of the committee warmed up to genuine interest yesterday. when the three Chicago women representing the Nomen's Club of that city made their clever arguments n favor of an "open fair." Today the interest was ntensified by the Chicago men, and the scene was pressive and at times dramatic. Scattered broad est over the table were two pamphlets, presumably be used by the committee at its leisure. One was Three Reasons Against Repeal of the Werld's Fair sinday Closing Law," the other "Constitutionality of Sanday Laws as Affecting the Columbian Exposition." need hardly be said that from the religious and egal points of view the two pamphlets agreed to close

Colonel Elliott F. Shepard led the Sunday closing forces-or, as the great stress on the American Sabbath would better place them, the American Sabbath-keep-They included such shining lights as Bishop Hurst and the Rev. Joseph Cook. Among the open fair people at the other end of the room were Rev. Dr. Savage, of Beston; the Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Chicago: John Asker and Thomas Morgan, of Chicago, delegates representing, as it soon appeared, a great number of powerful labor organizations: Mrs. Marion Foster Washburn, Mrs. M. S. Rennick and Mrs. Ingolf K. Boyeson, sent by the Women's Club of Chlengo to plend for an "open fair." Mrs. Wash-burn is a niece of Secretary Noble. Mrs. Boyeson place of Mrs. Charles Henrotin, and repsented the Women's Board of Managers, whose presi lent, Mrs. Potter Palmer, has declared in favor of an pen fair.

These three young and decidedly attractive women proved to be extremely good talkers, and, as a mem-ber of the committee said aside, "stuck to their ext closer than the preachers." It is quite certain that this directness and talking to the point made a favorable impression on the committee, to say nothing of the arguments brought to bear in favor of opening the Exposition on Sunday.

A telegram was read by Colonel Shepard stating that two members of the Common Council of Chicago, owners of saloons, favored the "open Fair," even though it would, of course, be against their business interests. This produced a little stir throughout the committee room. The telegram, however, made no eference, nor did Colonel Shepard, to the other 7,000 avor the opening. They open saloons on Sunday, and naturally they would conflict with an open Fair on It was expected that the Rev. Joseph Cook for Mr. Cook, who did not regard two minutes as any time at all. And yet when the chairman yesterday offered two minutes to Miss Susan B. Anthony it was promptly accepted. The chairman knew that if any woman in the room, or anywhere in the United States for that matter, could say anything worth hearing in two minutes, that woman was Miss Anthony. And she did, in a terse little speech, make an appeal for an open Fair on Sunday.

Extra time was given Mr. Cook; and after presenting some resolutions to close the Fair, he gave ing some resolutions to close the Fair, he gave the rest of his time to a criticism of Mrs. Boyeson, who, he said, had threatened yesterday that if the Fair was closed, the red flag would be waved through the streets of Chicago. This brought Mrs. Boyeson to her feet, and she replied that she had made no threats, but had said: "It the Fair is closed against the working-people on Sunday the red flag may be waved in the streets of Chicago." The Rev. Dr. Thomas and the two labor delegates closed the argument for the open Fair. They were by far the most effective speakers on either side. Dr. Thomas took the middle ground tetween the conservative and radical extremes, and made a calm but powerful argument in favor of an "open Fair." He defended Chicago against the charge of "greed and gidn," and declared the Fair was not a business venture. business venture.

SPACE FOR WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

A meeting of the World's Fair Committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers was held shall be filled by a practical railroad man as afore-aid.

Sixth—That the party of the first part and the party of the meaning and intent of this article being that no person shall become a candidate for the aforesaid office; the meaning and intent of this article being that no person shall become a candidate for the aforesaid office; the meaning and intent of this article being that no person shall be come a candidate for the aforesaid office; the meaning and intent of this article being that no person shall be seen of the object of the meeting was to distribute and about twenty distilleries, about intentively with the shall be the party of the meaning that the party of the committee aforesaid office; the meaning that the party of the first party in the same that the party of the first party in the party of the committee aforesaid office is the part

in all, space to 115 woollen manufacturing firms has been granted. Among those who will have the most prominent exhibits are W. L. Strong & Co., Thomas Dolan & Co., Bramhall & Co., Dearing, Milliken & Co., Parker, Wilder & Co., A. D. Julliard & Co., and the Wanskuck Manufacturing Company, of New-York; the German Woollen Mills, of Holyoke, Mass.; the Hockannin Woollen Mills, of Rockville, Conn., and the Norfolk and New-Brunswick Company, of New-York and New-Brunswick Company, of New-York The opinions of many of the prominent woollen manufacturers seem to coincide with that of H. L. James, of the Rock Manufacturing Company, of Rockville, Conn., who said in conversation with a Tribune reporter: "As regards the question of free wool I think it is merely a question of how soon," and this will occasion no surprise among the manufacturers of the East, who have so long stood by the growers of the East, who have so long stood by the growers of the West. Peyond this the outlook for any radical change in the tariff as affects the woollen industries is slight. While Mr. Cleveland is recognized as the most popular man in his party to-day, lie is considered beyond that to have at heart the good opinion of the better element of both his own and the Republican party. He has attained the highest position within the gift of the people, and can gain nothing by radical action, even so far as ac is able, to satisfy a portion of his backers. He will naturally wish to be succeeded by a Democratic President, and as a means to that end will wish to leave the country at the end of his term in as nearly as possible the excellent condition in which he has found it. A conservative policy in regard to the tariff may, therefore, be looked for, as it is fervently hoped for."

DISCUSSING COLLEGE FOOTBALL.

DELEGATES MEET HERE TO MAKE ARRANGE. MENTS FOR NEXT SEASON.

A special meeting of the Intercollegiate Football Asso-dation was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. The Wesleyan, Princeton and Yale delegates arrived on the The Wesleyan, Princeton and Yale delegates arrived on the grounds early, but the University of Pennsylvania men did not appear until nearly 10 o'clock, and it was then decided to poetpone the meeting until 2:15 p. m. to-day. Those present last night were W. Maffitt and Vance C. McCormick, of Yale; Philip King and J. MacN. Thomsen, of Princeton; L. E. Gordon and A. Thorndike, of Wesleyan, and S. B. Newton and A. A. Knipe, of the University of Pennsylvania.

The delegates were louth to discuss the reason for calling the special meeting, and Gordon, of Wesleyan, refused

ing the special meeting, and Gordon, of Wesleyan, refused to say what Wesleyon's intentions were. The other dele-gates, however, said that Wesleyan had not resigned, and so far as they knew that college had no intention of doing so far as they knew that college has no intention of doing so. They gave the impression that the circuit for next season would be substantially the same as it was last year. Mr. Maditt, manager of the Yale team, said that Yale had heard nothing officially about Invradr's football intentions for next fall. He thought that the association would like to number Harvard among its members. The delegates also spoke with some interest about the Cornell team, and while that team may not be and probably will not be in the league, the chances are that Yale, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania and Wesleyan will at least play games against Cornell next season.

INVITED TO THE INAUGURATION.

Washington, Jan. 13.-Invitations have been sent at to-day through Colonel H. C. Corbin, United States Army, to the Governors of all the States, in-viting them and their staffs to participate in the inauguration ceremonies. The inauguration committee requests that all civic organizations from various parts of the country that intend to participate in the in-gugaration ceremonies will inform the Committee on Civic Organizations, William Dickson, chairman.

MANHATTAN MAKES FURTHER ADVANCE.

HEAVY TRANSACTIONS AT THE STOCK EX-CHANGE-WHISKEY TRUST AGITATION.

Wall Street is full of business in these lively days of rapid transit scheming. Commission houses not complaining of a great rush of trade from the outside public; they rather hunger for fresh support. But the political world seems to originate a great stimulus to speculation, and how far the effects may be carried no one is willing to tell. Those persons who might tell won't; those who can't, won't, either. But the sentiment around the Stock Exchange has taken a sanguine hue that almost startles old-time con-servative investors. A flood of stories fills Wall Street, but whether the waters are part of an irresistible tide upward or only a great bulge of a wave, that when it recedes will leave the beach filled with stranded wrecks-well, that is a question that is exciting every one who speculates or might speculate, and every one who derives profit out of speculation, or who might

The transactions at the Stock Exchange amounted yesterday to more than 600,000 shares, a record that has exceeded the figures in many weeks. More than one-sixth of the day's business was in the stor the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. In that stock there were sales of nearly 140,000 shi in the face of an otherwise buoyant market the price plunged downward over 3 per cent. The speculation in this security has baffled the Street in the determination of its motives. Rumors have been current that the conduct of the stock was the result of a dispute between James R. Keene and S. V. White. Both them, and yet there has been a general call for an explanation of the fact that recently the advance in Sugar stock was generally accompanied by a fall in Distilling stock. Later is printed a circular against the "Whiskey Trust," which may prove to be part of a "bear" programme against the stock. The general rush of prices was upward. Man-

hatfan Ra'lway stock was even in greater de on Thursday, nearly 19,000 shares being traded in. A further rise of about 7 per cent was established without developing fresh news as to the plans of the Rapid Transit Commission, but confirming the theory that the Tammany Hall "combine" has been well provided with "tips" as to the result of the decision of the Rapid Transit Commissioners so far as that depended upon the influence of the city authorities. The market was also influenced by the growing con-viction that Grover Cleveland had put "his foot down" on the Silver Purchasing act. There is little dispute among Wall Street men as to the need of the repeal of the so-called Sherman law, and there is a strong belief that partisan considerations will not stand in the way. Every investor or holder of stock of a margin is anxious that this question be settled without regard to political lines.

The fact that no gold was engaged for export at aloons, backed by millionaire brewers, who do not the Sub-Treasury helped the buoyant feeling of the Street. The only rumors affecting particular stocks that require notice were those in regard to New-York and New-England. That stock jumped in rewould close for the American Subbath-keeping people to-day and make a strong speech in favor of closing on Sunday; but another minister occupied all the likely to be a contest for control at the coming time belonging to that side, leaving only two minutes for Mr. Cook, who did not regard two minutes as any time at all. And yet when the chairman yes-company it was believed that he did so with an earnest purpose to build up the property regard to speculative considerations, and his reputation as a shrewd manager brought to him much support from conservative interests. The attempt of the managers of the Reading Company to establish a through line to the wilds of Maine startled the Par-sons interests into the realization of their present our position. The bulls on New-England stock now say that in order to complete his plans President Me-Leod, of the Reading, must strengthen his control of the stock or that Mr. Parsons must fortify his holdings. In this contest, it is argued, New-York and New-England stock will be stimulated far beyond its intrinsic value. A petition to the governing committee of the Stock

Exchange has been prepared and is being circulated asking them to remove from the stock list Distilling and Cattle Feeding stock on the ground that it is a fraudulent corporation and is being run by managers for their own speculative purposes. petition charges that when the stock was listed in 1889 the investigating committee of the Exchange which reported favorably on the application for list-ing either did not investigate the case or was de-ceived. It was represented that the corporation con-trolled the whiskey business of the United States. The

A MANAGER AND A PRIMA DONNA MISSING.

The Mapleson Opera Company arrived in town yesten-day after a disappointing tour, to meet a new disappoint-ment. Henry Mapleson was the manager of the company, and his wife, Laura Schirner Mapleson, was the prima ment. Henry Mapieson was the manager of ace company and his wife, Laura Schirunt Mapieson, was the prima donna. The company has been making an unprofitable tour since the beginning of the season, and it ended something over a week ago at Pensavola. It was then arranged that the company should go to New-Orleans and take a steamer there for New-York, while Mr. and Mrs. Mapleson should return by rail and meet the company here. The company, under the charge of the advance agent, William Black, accordingly took the steamer and arrived here yesterday, as has been said, but could find no trace of the Mapiesons. The singers and the agent could not find out where the meanager and the prima donna were, and, more important still, they could not find out where their salaries were to come from. Among the members of the company are Mr. Gaynor, the baritone; William J. Campbell, tenor; Miss Irene Jerome, contraits, and Charles Drew, comedian.

EX-PRISONERS OF WAR ELECT OFFICERS. EX-PRISONERS OF WAR ELECT OFFICERS.
The Union ex-Prisoners of War held their twelfth annual meeting last night at the Colonnade Hotel, No. 726 Broadway. There was a good muster of members present, and the following were elected officers: Alexander Shaler, pröddent; Charles E. Hyatt, vice-president; Charles P. Wilson, treasurer; Frederick A. Rowe, secretary; the Rev. D. H. Hannaburg, chaplain; L. E. Wardwell, Daniel M. Ferrand and Louis Bradbury, executive committee.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

ANOTHER COLD WAVE GOES WELL SOUTH. Washington, Jan. 13.—The storm has advanced from the Western Saskatchewan Valley to the middle eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains attended by warmer weather. slope of the Rocky Mountains attended by warmer weather, increasing cloudiness, and snow in the middle and upper Missouri Valley. An area of high barometer has passed from the middle Missouri Valley to the East Gulf States, attended by a moderate cold wave over the East Gulf States, attended by a moderate cold wave over the East Gulf States, and South Atlantic States. The temperature this evening is 15 to 25 degrees below zero in the Valley of the Red River of the North. The line of zero temperature reaches Central Indiana and Central Hilmois, and freezing weather is feported from Southern Georgia. Warmer weather, increasing cloudiness and snow are indicated for the central valleys and lake regions Saturdry. In the Atlantic coast States the weather will be warmer with snow by Sunday.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For New-England and Eastern New-York, Eastern ennsylvania, New-Jersey and Dolaware, fair; westerly

For Maryland, continued cold and fair; warmer Saturday night; increasing cloudiness and probably snow For Virginia and the Carolinas, fair; warme For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, fair, except snow at lake stations; warmer in the last two States. For Indiana and Illinois, increasing cloudiness and

TRIBUNE LOCAL ORSERVATIONS.



Tribune Office, Jan. 14, 1 s. m.—There was some cloudiness in the morning yesterday, and a harmless some flurry in the afternoon, but the day was generally fair, with somewhat lichter breezes. The temperature ranged between 10 and 15 degrees, the average (112), being 38 lower than on the corresponding day last year, and 3 lower than on Thursday.

In and near this city to-day there will probably be generally fair weather with slight changes; modesselps.